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MARGINAL COLUMN

By MEIR MINDLIN

TIME is relative everywhere, but perhaps nowhere so much as here in Israel. Side by side, sometimes overlapping and sometimes vaguely contiguous, pools of islands of time carry on their simultaneous existences, each a world on its own and oblivious to the others, hardly bothering to throw out a bridge. And this in so small a country, where an hour's walk can transport a world. But the dividing walls are not so opaque as they at first appear, or perhaps once were. They seem to be fading into ever-increasing transparency, with ideas and values seeping through from side to side, slowly but perceptibly penetrating each island and affecting its way of life and thought.

THAT was the impression we gained on a recent visit to a kibbutz we knew intimately almost a decade ago, and had hardly been to since. Physically, the changes were as great as anywhere else, with economic expansion much in evidence and a number of unfamiliar faces to be asked about — though less than one had expected. Talks with those responsible for the managerial and accounting side of the economy indicated the difficulties created by the inroads of the hard necessities and realism of the present. The prices of agricultural produce have not been proportionate to the rise in the cost of consumer goods and services, and the struggle to make income match expenditure is tough and grinding. The old-timers, clinging stubbornly to their mystique of the simple life, have to contend with the growing demand for personal amenities and creature comforts, partly from within the kibbutz, but chiefly from the younger generation. How modest these demands can become evident when we found a couple in their early thirties, members for more than half their lives, still living in a stuffy old room and dreaming of one with built-in kitchenette. Consciously or otherwise, the standards of city life are always there for invidious comparison, and a certain amount of heart-searching. In one respect, however, this particular settlement has returned to one of its first principles — by almost eliminating hired labor.

FOR us, the most striking

new feature of the landscape was the young generation which has come to maturity in the intervening years. Raised within fairly constricted ideological limits, and trained for a specific way of life, they show signs of considerable independence of thought, perhaps inevitably interpreted by their parents as a falling away from the pristine ideal. It is interesting to note that it is the period of army service which usually acts as the catalyst. The youngsters enter the army just as they leave the "children's society," before they take on the full responsibilities of membership, before they have lived the real life of the kibbutz. They come back to these responsibilities and realities after the two-and-a-half-year hiatus of army service, which has brought them into contact with a wider world, and has usually brought them a mate as well. Lacking the ideological faith or rigidity of their parents, they evaluate and compare, and bring a certain freshness of viewpoint to the impact of the demands, responsibilities, and securities of full membership. One of the most interesting developments is the demand of these young parents, who were themselves raised communally — to have their children with them, in an adjacent room; the addition of such a room for each family poses great economic problems, aside from the ideological ones. And then there is another question, profound and probing: are we really needed? The younger generation knows all about the great function fulfilled by the kibbutz movement prior to the establishment of the state, but with most of the new immigrants opting for the mohav form of settlement, what is the special contribution and value of the kibbutz now?

SO far as we know, the older generation has not been confronting this question in its full force, if only because it quite naturally takes the value of its chosen way of life for granted. While there are cynics and wise-acs even among kibbutz youth, we are convinced that the problems and questions that are heart-searching of the thinking and a perceptive younger members are the surest sign of life, and if answers to the basic questions of the kibbutz movement are going to be found, it is they who will find them.

Jerusalem, July 8.

Harding in London For Talks on Cyprus

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — Prime Minister Harold Macmillan summoned leading members of his Cabinet to 10 Downing Street tonight to discuss the Cyprus situation with the Governor of the island colony, Sir John Harding, who arrived yesterday.

Small Refugee Movement From Jordan to Iraq

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Small numbers of Arab refugees from Jordan recently moved into Iraq, where they settled in new development areas, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. It is pointed out, however, that there is no mass movement of refugees either from the Jordan camps or from the Gaza Strip.

The small groups who have gone into Iraq had sufficient money to buy land. Those with no financial means are not being permitted into the country despite the fact that Iraq needs extra farm hands. The recent talks between King Hussein and King Faisal on the question of Iraq's absorbing large numbers of refugees failed to produce the results Jordan hoped for. This was principally due to the Egyptian-Syrian propaganda campaign which has claimed that the Arab states are engaged in negotiations with Israel over the question.

It has been denied a number of times. Over the years, however, Israel diplomats in European capitals have had talks with refugees or refugee organizations, but none of the talks has borne fruit. On a number of occasions suggestions have been made to the refugees by neutral governments and agencies to settle in sparsely populated Arab lands, where they would be assured of a better livelihood than that now provided by the U.N. One of the proposals was that the Gaza Strip refugees move into Lebanon, where they would be able to work on the land. The U.S. is known to have been ready to help any of the problem both with cash and other material assistance. The impression in political quarters in the capital is that the Arab states will not make a serious move to solve the refugee question until they are forced to acknowledge Israel's existence.

Nasser Insists On 1947 Resolutions

CAIRO, Sunday (UP). —

Abdul Nasser reiterated today that the Arab states are still insisting on the implementation of the U.N. resolutions of 1947 and 1948 concerning the partition of Palestine and the Arab refugees. He made the statement when asked in an interview if there were any conditions under which Egypt and the other Arab countries would recognize Israel as a state and make formal peace with her. Replying to another question, he said that Egypt agrees to have the International Court settle any question on the Suez Canal, and that if Israel accepts that body's ruling on whether Israel ships have the right to operate in the Canal or the Gulf of Akaba, Egypt would too. Asked if the Arab states would recognize Israel if these two resolutions were fulfilled, he replied, "We do not recognize Israel as a state and I think it is too early to come to that conclusion. We want the U.N. resolutions put into effect. Israel has declared she will not obey either resolution. The Prime Minister of Israel has said many times he will not agree to any Arab, or Palestinian, returning to his land in Palestine."

On the possibility of a compromise on the question of the refugees, in view of prospects of resettling some of them and allowing others to return home, he said that the Arab policy is "to press for the rights of the Arabs in Palestine." He pointed out that there still exists the Palestine problem.

(Cont. on Page 3, Col. 5)

Argentina Severs Venezuelan Ties

CARACAS, Venezuela, Sunday (Reuter). —

Venezuela and Argentina broke off diplomatic relations today, and the Foreign Ministry here claimed the Argentine Embassy in Caracas had been the scene of plots to kill political refugees in Venezuela. The Foreign Ministry stated that there "exists reliable evidence that on the seat of the Argentine Republic successive attempts have been planned against the lives of political refugees who are in our country under the right of territorial asylum." The Argentine Foreign Minister, Mr. Alfonso Laferriere, today announced a decree suspending diplomatic relations, and ordering the Venezuelan Ambassador to leave the country. The two actions are the culmination of a series of recriminations growing out of the presence of Mr. Juan Peron, former President of Argentina, in Caracas, and his allegedly subversive activities against Argentina.

Further \$15m. Credit Granted by France

Details of a further \$15m. credit from France, as well as of plans for U.S. business investment in Israel's housing schemes, were reported to the Cabinet yesterday by Mr. Levi Eshkol, Minister of Finance.

Nehru, Elath Agree: Peace Not Close

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The 45-minute discussion between Prime Minister Nehru and Ambassador Elath in London on Saturday revealed that the Jews of India and Israel on the possibility of peace in the Middle East are similar. Both nations feel that because of Arab reluctance to recognize Israel, a considerable period of time will pass before peace is achieved.

The discussion, which was held at the Indian High Commission in London, was said to have been carried on in a "very friendly" atmosphere. No concrete political projects were discussed. No mention was made of the Suez Canal situation, diplomatic ties between the two countries or of India's possible role as a mediator.

Mr. Nehru felt that the rearmament of the states in the area was unwise, but he refrained from placing responsibility on any one side. Mr. Nehru is due in Cairo on Wednesday for a two-day visit, according to Damascus Radio. He is expected to apprise the Egyptian leaders of the talks he had in London on Middle East questions and of discussions on the subject at the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference, the report added.

The Indian Premier told Mr. Elath that he was considerably impressed by the planning of forests and woodlands in Israel in commemoration of prominent persons, and remarked that Gandhi would have preferred this kind of memorial to statues. He said that it had been brought to his attention by his sister, the High Commissioner, who attended a function in London for the planting of a forest in Israel in memory of Arturo Toscanini. Prime Minister Nehru also told Mr. Elath that he was greatly interested in the technical services and experts that Israel was supplying to Burma and other Asian countries. He had heard that the U.N. experts did was outstanding.

Eliezer Hoofien Dead at 76

TEL AVIV, Sunday. —

Eliezer Sigfried Hoofien, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bank Leumi, died early this morning in his home in Kfar Shmaryahu after a protracted illness. He was 76.



ELIEZER S. HOOFIEN

Deaths in Persian Quake Said 2,500

TEHERAN, Sunday. —

The evening newspaper "Keyhan" yesterday said that the death toll from the earthquake early last week has climbed to 2,500. Meanwhile, the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Selden Chapin, returned from a 24-hour tour of some of the ravaged areas and told newsmen that it was impossible to visit the most heavily damaged places — mountainside villages off the main roads. He reported that many eyewitnesses had said that "real tragedy" had hit Persia, but it was impossible now to assess the total destruction. He said that torrential rains had complicated relief work by causing new mountain landslides.

ASIAN FLU IN SYRIA

About 100 cases of Asian influenza have been reported in Syria, it was announced by the Syrian Ministry of Health yesterday, according to Ramallah Radio.

Syrians Fire On Group Including U.N. Observer

Syrian soldiers opened machinegun fire, shortly after noon yesterday at a group including an Israel delegate to the Syrian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission, two Israel policemen and a U.N. Observer, the Army spokesman announced.

The group, which was unarmed, was conducting investigations into the blowing up on July 4 of a water pipe at Kibbutz Shamir, north of Lake Hula near the Syrian border. There were no casualties, and all members of the group managed to reach the settlement after being pursued by the Syrians, who had crossed into Israel territory and taken up positions there. The Syrian fire only ceased at around 2:30 p.m.

A complaint has been filed with the M.A.C. Our Tiberias correspondent quoted Rav-Seren S. Tefner, Israel's delegate to the M.A.C., as saying that the group arrived at the settlement's dam at 11:30 a.m. in the course of inspecting the damaged water pipe. This spot is 300 metres inside Israel territory.

Ten Syrian soldiers were observed. They split into two groups and approached the inspection team, which then decided to withdraw. The Syrians followed, and at times were only 30 metres away. "We were taken by surprise, as the Syrians had been informed by the U.N. of the day and hour of our arrival, two days in advance," Rav-Seren Tefner said.

The inspection group ducked behind rocks when fire was first opened, he said, adding it appeared as if the Syrians intended to kidnap them, although knowing full well who they were.

Gaza Infiltrators Steal Kibbutz Pipes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

During the last two nights, infiltrators from the Gaza Strip stole 200 metres of irrigation pipes valued at IL1,000 from three kibbutzim — Nirim, Beit Reim and Kfar Azza. Tracks of four persons led from Beit Reim and Kfar Azza to the Gaza Strip border. Members of several kibbutzim told The Jerusalem Post correspondent that some infiltrators had become so audacious that they enter the kibbutzim to steal.

Budapest Party Chief Warns on Deviation

VIENNA, Sunday (Reuter). —

Mr. Gyorgy Marosani, First Secretary of the Budapest Communist Party and a Minister of State, has warned that "we shall trample down those who do not accept the present party line and who dare to raise their heads." Budapest Radio reported last night.

The Directors announce with deep sorrow the passing away of

ELIEZER S. HOOFIEN

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Israel Foreign Trade Credits Corporation (IFTCC) (New York)

OUR FATHER

Eliezer S. Hoofien

has been taken from us.

The Bereaved Family
Kfar Shmaryahu,
July 7, 1957.

6 More Soviet Subs for Egypt; USSR-Yugoslav Parley Prepared

'New Look' Seen for E. Europe Craft in East German Ports

By OMER ANDERSON

BONN, Sunday (NANA). — Russia is preparing at least six submarines in East German ports for delivery to Egypt under the programme which got under way with the delivery of the first three craft on June 18.

Western intelligence sources revealed that mixed German-Russian crews were operating the three submarines, now in Egyptian hands, and that a similar policy would be followed with the former Nazi vessels undergoing outfitting in Soviet zone Baltic yards. Although Egypt's submarine threat is ostensibly directed against Israel, intelligence sources state that Russia's real purpose in supplying Nasser with subs is to neutralize the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean.

The Sixth Fleet's prompt sallies into the Eastern Mediterranean on flag-boarding missions when the Communists threaten trouble have become an important factor in preserving Middle East political stability. Russia believes, according to intelligence sources, that Vice-Adm. Charles R. Brown's armada will be less inclined to venture into waters thick with hostile submarines.

Russia's original offer to Egypt was for up to 25 submarines. This offer still stands, according to sources, but deliveries will depend on negotiations for payment and operational control. Since Egypt, particularly after the disastrous Suez conflict, is in no position to pay the full price for the craft, (Cont. on Page 2, Col. 3)

ISRAEL NAVY CARRIES ANTI-SUB WEAPONS

Israel destroyers are armed with anti-submarine weapons and are equipped with devices for the detection of submarines.

Sign-Aluf Yitzhak Dvir, Commander of the destroyer Haifa, declared yesterday. He made the statement to military correspondents who inspected the destroyer, formerly the Egyptian Ibrahim el Awa, which is part of the Haifa Arms Exhibition.

The Israel Navy, he added, has been trained in anti-submarine warfare.

ARABS BLACKLIST 45 TURKISH FIRMS

A list of 45 Turkish firms has been drawn up for inclusion in the Arab League's Boycott Office black list for trading with Israel, Cairo Radio reported last night.

The radio said that the list was prepared by the Egyptian Boycott Office. It bitterly criticized Turkey for economic cooperation with Israel which has reached "large proportions."

It added that Turkey was not even trying to disclaim her friendly relations and trade cooperation with Israel.

'KIBBUTZ-TYPE' GUARD FOR ALGERIA

ALGIERS, Sunday (Reuter). —

French landowners in Algeria are raising a "Black Guard," to protect isolated agricultural settlements and farms, it was learned here today.

In the Algiers area, about 30 farms organized their defence on the model of the kibbutzim in Israel. The special rural defence force has swelled into a sizeable army.

This volunteer force, expected to number from 12,000 to 15,000, and for which official status is being sought, will extend its protection to oil wells.

Early this year, French farms organized their own defence following insurgent attacks in the Oran region, western Algeria. More than 68 per cent of 4,300 farms there were abandoned, but owners of the others particularly in the Ain Temouchent Valley, erected barbed wire obstacles and control towers equipped with telephones and searchlights.

One farmer, M. Gerard Borho, called on ex-servicemen for help, and 10 former Legionnaires — a Russian, Georgian, Belgian, Italian, Hungarian, three Spaniards and two Frenchmen — all veterans of the Indo-China war, responded. The idea soon impressed neighbouring farms.

Soviets Could Turn 'Nasty' in Mid-East

LONDON, Sunday (NANA). —

"Reynolds News" writes, in a despatch from Vienna on the changes in Moscow says that Russia today is in one those moods when she might agree to neutralization in return for abandonment of the Eisenhower Doctrine. But she might also turn extremely nasty — for instance by starting an all-out pro-Arab anti-Israel campaign — if she felt that the West was trying to get something for nothing, he added.

In terms of ideology, anti-colonialism is the only good card Soviet communism has still got to play," the despatch said.

South Beat North In Maccabiah Test

In the first trial game to select representatives for the Israel XI in the Maccabiah, the South beat the North by 10 runs. Scores were low owing to superb catching by both fielding sides. Benjamin, for the North, fielded brilliantly.

Batting first, the Souths made 108 runs. Shifrin contributed 23 and Marcus Scott took three wickets for 19 runs. Shifrin, a class cricket-keeper and a polisher, who has just arrived from South Africa, seems a valuable newcomer to Israel cricket.

The North replied with 8 Frank Wedeson hitting 43, including three sixes and three fours. As long as he was batting, it seemed possible that the North might save the game, but after he was dismissed the rest of the side collapsed. Rom made 14 and Nehemkin 11. Gillon took 3 wickets for 29 runs and Kall 3 for 21.

SPORTS ROUND THE WORLD

By Reuter's Correspondents.
KROMMENIE (Holland).
Judith De Nijs, of Hollan

became the first holder of the
 womens free-style swimming
 record for 1,650 yards, a new
 distance. The International
 Swimming Federation took

swimming Federation included this distance among the world records from May last, setting a time of 20 min. 30 secs. Miss Nijs bettered the mark with 20:26.3 secs.

KRAKOW. — Three world best performances for 1957 were recorded at the 2-day athletics international here between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Stanislaw Wunq

with Czechoslovakia, won the 1,500 metres in 3:40.9. Elżbieta Krzesińska, Poland, won the women's long jump with 6.12 metres, and Seroula Figueiredo, Poland, won the women's Javelin with a 174 feet 9½ inch throw.

Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia's former triple Olympic champion, made one of his now rare appearances at

won the 10,000 metres in exactly 30 minutes. Poland beat Czechoslovakia in both men's and women's events. They won the men's event by 14 points to 91 and women's

BERLIN. — East German beat Rumania by 177 points to 152 in an athletic meet.

at Aug. East Germany. Many European records were broken in the 2-day meeting.

KINGSBURY (Carolina).—Chas. Pratt, of the Army, won the American National decathlon championship here with a total of 7,164 points. David Edstrom of the University of Oregon, was second with 6,981 points, and F.

Lawson, University of South Carolina, third with 6.910. Pr won the 100 metres in 10.4 seconds, the fastest time ever clocked in U.S. decathlon championships, and also won the 400 metres.

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
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Jerusalem	70	70	70	70
Tel Aviv	70	70	70	70
Haifa	70	70	70	70
Lydda	70	70	70	70
Beersheva	70	70	70	70
Dimona	70	70	70	70
Eilat	70	70	70	70

(A) Humidity at 3 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maximum temp. (D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Emanuel Neumann, president of the Zionist Organization of America, Mrs. Moses (Judith) Epstein, Mrs. Haya Surkin, President of the Pioneer Women of America, and Mr. J. Bronfman, Dr. T. Kamenstein, Mr. J. Laitzky and Mr. H. Finkelstein of Argentina, for the meeting of the Zionist General Council.

Mr. Shimon Peres, Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, from Paris after a visit to Europe on behalf of the Ministry (by El Al).

Six students of New York University to attend the week seminar on Israel (by El Al). Another 17 N.Y.U. students are expected tomorrow.

DEPARTURES

Mr. S. Goldschmidt, to Europe on a mission for the Jewish Agency's Department of Religious Education in the Diaspora.

Dr. J. Jaffe, head of the Optics Section of the Weizmann Institute of Science, to participate in the International Conference on Spectroscopy in Freiburg, West Germany.

A group of 34 members of the Habimah Theatre, for Paris to participate in the International Drama Festival (by El Al).

ABOUT 750 immigrants from Europe arrived in Haifa yesterday and will disembark today. About 500 newcomers from North Africa were transferred to development areas yesterday. They arrived in the s.s. Mediterranean on Friday night.

THE MOSLEM Id el Adha is celebrated today, lasting for four days. The Jordan press reported yesterday that Mandelbaum Gate will be closed for the celebration of the feast, opening again on Friday morning.

Eliashvili Alleges He Was 'Confused' by Grilling in Jail

By MARK SEGAL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—A complaint that he had been "confused" in Police H.Q. was leveled by Ariel Eliashvili in the District Court today. He was testifying for the prosecution in the trial of Yosef Menkes, Ze'ev Eckstein and Dan Shemer for the murder of Israel Kastner.

Under cross-examination by Mr. M. Kritzman, counsel for Menkes, Eliashvili said that during his 51 days in custody on suspicion of the murder, police officers had so confused him "that now I'm not sure that what I've written down was what Menkes had actually done or what I'd been told Menkes had done."

After 31 days in jail, he had broken down and tried to commit suicide, he said. He had then offered to speak to police officer Aharoni. He told of talks in jail with a member of the Shin Bet (Security Services) who had said: "Menkes will anyhow get life imprisonment, so why not help the other two. You must tell how Menkes sent them."

The witness said he had protested he knew nothing. The Shin Bet man had then said: "After their conviction we will see to it that they get pardoned." He related that, after his release, a similar offer was held out by Mrs. Ben-Porat, the Deputy Prosecutor, who is in charge of the case.

Mr. Eliashvili told the Court of writing out three separate statements before his release—one of 20 pages on April 23, another of 24 pages on April 24 and a third of three pages on April 25.

Between the writing of the various statements, he had been helped to recall dates and names by Police Officer Aharoni and by Mrs. Ben-Porat, he said.

Mr. Kritzman concentrated his questions in an attempt to reveal discrepancies between the three statements and Mr. Eliashvili's evidence in Court. But the witness remained adamant in insisting that Menkes had told him he had given a revolver to Eckstein.

Rokach Bomb

Speaking of his reasons for suspecting Eckstein of working for the Shin Bet, Mr. Eliashvili said that after the bomb threat at the home of Mr. Israel Rokach, M.K., in 1955 he had been interrogated for five hours, while Eckstein had only been detained for 10 minutes.

Menkes had spoken of carrying out assassinations and taking over the Government, but had never fixed a date, he said. "We will repay them for the Altalena and the Kenya camps," the accused used to say. Menkes had told him to tell the Shin Bet that "the (Menkes) proposed to hire a boat and take the heads of the Government 500 kilometres out to sea, and then teach them to swim."

He told how he had received IL25 from the Shin Bet for going to Jerusalem to try to dissuade members of the religious Heter club from setting fire to U.N. Observers' cars. But he admitted that he had taken the money on false pretences.

In reply to questions by Mr. A. Tal, counsel for Eckstein, Mr. Eliashvili said he had thought at one time of working as a youth organizer for the General Zionist Party.

Report to Zionist Council Shows Progress and Defects

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jewish Agency activities in bringing to Israel and helping to absorb over 63,000 persons in the past year is a major theme of the report issued yesterday by the Executive of the World Zionist Organization for submission to the forthcoming meeting of the Zionist General Council in Jerusalem.

The 115-page report, which covers the period from April 1, 1956 to March 31, 1957, also contains a report by the Control Committee criticizing various branches of Agency work.

Of the 63,514 immigrants who came to Israel during this period, 15,721 were from Europe; 33,841 from North Africa; 8,141 from Egypt and 3,811 from other countries.

Pressure of immigration from these countries did not permit a full response to the wish of Jews in Asian countries, such as Persia and India, to come to Israel, the report states. During this period, 634 Jews immigrated from Persia, 380 from India and 1,254 from other Asian countries. An emissary was sent in April to deal with the immigration of the remnant of the Yemenite Jewish community.

The number of persons still living in makeshift and temporary quarters at the end of March 1957 was 125,242, a decrease of some 10,000 from the same period the year before, the report states.

Except for engineers, professionals among European immigrants were encountering serious absorption difficulties, the report states. Nearly 800 members of the arts and professions were among these immigrants, including 191 physicians, 164 engineers and 62 economists.

Keren Hayesod income during this period totalled \$114,487,000 while its debts added up to \$10,111,683, \$1,566,528 and \$114,427,918.

Of the income, the U.S. contributed 77 per cent, Europe 19 per cent, England, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand—11.4 per cent; and Latin and Central America, Asia, North Africa and other countries—7.0 per cent.

The report of the Control Committee expresses doubt as to the need for the existence of the World Jewish Union as a body separate from the Agency's Education and Culture Department.

A similar sentiment is expressed concerning the "Sadna Laaleh Co." established to

bring to Israel, and help absorb, craftsmen. In view of the fact that during the past two years the company had not carried out any important activities other than granting small loans, and that other bodies were engaged in the same field, doubt was expressed as to whether there was a place for this special company.

The delays which had been reported to the 24th Zionist Congress in carrying out or discussing recommendations made by the Committee still existed, the report states. These recommendations concern among others reorganization of the Middle Class Settlement Section and the question of ownership of the Negev water scheme.

As to the Congress' decision on unifying the Keren Hayesod and the Jewish National Fund, the Control Committee's report states that "as no progress was made to realize this decision we called the attention of the two Chairmen of these funds to the delay." In their replies the Chairmen notified the Committee that as differences of opinion existed between the two Funds, a joint committee had been set up to decide the points of issue.

Goldmann Sees Chances of Peace With Arab States Closer

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, said in Jerusalem yesterday that he believed that Arab leaders were moving towards a point of view which would bring closer the possibility of peace settlement.

Speaking at a press conference, he said talks with Arab leaders gave him the impression that there was now less danger of a "second round."

Dr. Goldmann believed, however, that the time was not ripe for direct contact and that at this stage the atmosphere first had to be prepared for such negotiations. To this end, friends of both sides could help, he said.

Not Enemy of Israel

While Dr. Goldmann declined to reveal the content of his recent talk in London with Premier Nehru of India, he declared that Mr. Nehru was not an enemy of Israel. Mr. Nehru thought a "cease-fire" period must necessarily follow the Sinai campaign, Dr. Goldmann said. He added that he hoped the talk would lead to a greater understanding on Mr. Nehru's part in efforts to achieve stabilization in this area and also to further similar discussions.

In his talks with various statesmen, he was acting in his capacity as President of the World Zionist Organization and the World Jewish Congress, and not as a representative of the Israel Government, Dr. Goldmann explained.

Answering questions on the position of Jewish Communities in East Europe, Dr. Goldmann revealed that Shilumim allocations would be made for the first time to these communities to help rebuild cultural institutions. Ap-

proving for such funds had come from the Jewish communities in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Budapest community also wished to renew contact with the World Jewish Congress, said Dr. Goldmann and discussions on this subject would be held by Dr. Ridner, Secretary of the Congress in Geneva.

Hope for Russian Jews

Dr. Goldmann expressed his belief that the question of Russian Jewry could not be solved by negotiation alone. The right of Russian Jews to live as equal citizens and as Jews had to be made an international concern. This is a long struggle, but I think there is hope," Dr. Goldmann said. He believed in the liberalization of the Soviet regime, saying the events of the last few days were a proof of it.

NEW DORMITORY FOR H.U. STUDENTS

The foundation stone of a fifth student dormitory at the Hebrew University campus in Jerusalem was laid yesterday by Mr. Max Hirsch of Cincinnati.

Adding accommodation for 80 students to the existing 250 places, the dormitory will be built with funds bequeathed by Mr. Hirsch's wife, Effie, who died a year ago.

ROUTE CHANGES IN Tel Aviv's No. 17 bus line, which is to be a citizens' boycott of the line, were discussed yesterday by representatives of the Kiryat Shalom transport, with the Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel.

LOCAL COUNCIL of the NAHARIYA HOSPITAL

Wish to express their sympathy and condolences to the WEILL family on the passing away of the head of their family

Dr. NATHAN WEILL

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra

mourns the passing of

ELIEZER S. HOOFIEN

Member of their Board for many years, and express their sincere sympathy with the members of his family in their great loss.

We deeply mourn the passing away of

E. S. Hoofien

and extend our sympathy to the bereaved family

DELEK

The Israel Fuel Corp. Ltd.

Foreign Ministry Changes Approved

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A number of changes involving high-ranking Foreign Ministry officers have been given Government approval, it is learned.

Mr. Yosef Nachmias, who was until recently Representative for Europe of the Ministry of Defence Purchasing Missions, and is now Assistant Director-General of the Defence Ministry, will shortly move over to the Foreign Ministry as Assistant Director-General in charge of administration. He is to replace Mr. Zvi Avnion, who is to be nominated as Diplomatic Representative to Greece. The present Representative, Mr. Abraham Daron, is being suggested as Minister to Uruguay.

Mr. Arthur Lourie, now Assistant Director-General, will be suggested as Ambassador to Canada and Mr. Ehud Avriel, M.K., as Ambassador to Ghana.

Mr. Gershon Avner, Counselor at the Embassy in London, will be returning to Jerusalem sometime this summer and it is expected that he will head the U.S. Division after Mr. Ya'acov Herzog takes up his new post as Minister to Washington in a few months' time.

The present incumbent, Mr. F. Hadari of the Trade Union Department, described the development of the State and the tasks played by engineers who served as the planners and implementers of the State's economic, agricultural, industrial, mining, water, building, telecommunications and transport.

Exchange Officials Threaten Strike

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—Some 700 labour exchange officials may strike if their wages are not paid by Wednesday.

The Government used to pay 70 per cent of the wages whilst the Histadrut and other labour organizations provided the rest.

But from April 1, the Histadrut and the other participating bodies stopped their contributions, claiming that, as the exchanges were now Government's responsibility, it should provide the full amount.

The Government has continued to pay only its 70 per cent.

U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY BANQUET

TEL AVIV, Sunday.—Crowds of late-hour swimmers mingled with 400 guests including Government officials and U.S. Embassy personnel, who took part in the annual U.S. Independence Day banquet of the America-Israel Friendship League at the new swimming pool tonight.

The banquet was addressed by the U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Mr. William O. Baxter, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, spoke, on behalf of the Government.

AN AMERICAN former merchant marine officer, William ("Sonny") Weintraub, will open a display of his paintings and drawings at Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv, tomorrow. It will be on view daily, except Saturdays, until July 26.

B-G on Value of Man Plus Technique

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The unique role played, and to be played, by technology and the human spirit in building the country was stressed last night by the Prime Minister at the opening session of the three-day Conference of the Engineers Union at Binyanei Ha'Ooma in Jerusalem.

Mr. Ben-Gurion warned that inherent in science was a great danger—that science would rule man, and not the reverse.

He stressed that technology should not be overrated. The one thing which had done more than any other during the Sinai Campaign to shatter the Egyptian army was not the use of the latest equipment, but the display of human courage and skill. Before this, the Egyptians, superior equipment and all, had wavered and retreated.

But both were needed to make the wastelands bloom, he said. It was here that the measure of Israel's success in both fields would be tested.

Mr. Aharon Becker, head of the Trade Union Department of the Histadrut, pinpointed the basic problem facing the Engineers Union: the desire of some of the engineers, those with degrees, to break away from the "technicians" and form their own union.

He blasted this as a move which would weaken both factions professionally, and would mean the loss of all professional workers, he said, adding that steps would be taken in the immediate future.

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Josephthal: Major Israel Moral Victory at Socialist Congress

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The carrying of the resolution was a major moral victory for Israel, Dr. Josephthal said. The seven-point resolution expressed opposition to the supply of arms to the Arab States by the Powers, called for raising the standard of living in the area, and demanded that the Arab States drop their obstinate refusal to renounce their belligerency against Israel.

It also urged direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs on the basis of the sovereignty of territorial borders and called for a U.N. guarantee of free shipping in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Akaba, and the settlement and rehabilitation of the Arab refugees.

A resolution of greetings to Mapai for its pioneering work was also carried. The resolution was moved by Miss M. Herblson, Chairman of the British Labour Party, and seconded by Mr. Aneurin Bevan, foreign affairs spokesman of the party.

The Bund delegate, Mr. Emmanuel Sharar of the U.S. explained his abstention on the grounds that Mapai had been the cause of the Sinai campaign. The Swedish delegate declared that though he did not agree with all the points, the traditional friendship between the Swedish and Israel labour movements did not allow him to abstain. A similar statement was made by the Norwegian delegate.

Dr. Josephthal declared that at the conference greatly contributed to the firm support given to the resolution by those not sympathetic to Israel, he said.

Mrs. Meir today was scheduled to meet Israel representatives in Eastern Europe, after which she will leave for a visit to France.

Among the resolutions passed by the Congress, which ended on Saturday, were those on Hungary and political prisoners, and on Algeria.

The former called on the world to protest against the terror of the Kadar regime in Hungary and the sentences against students and workers who took part in the freedom movement.

The Congress approved the proposal of the French delegation which advocated the sending of an investigation committee to Algeria to report on the situation as soon as possible. (Him.)

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NASSER

(Continued from Page One)

Constitutional Committee, which had been formed in December, 1948 to decide on this question, and it had recommended to let the refugees return.

He could not say whether there could be a final solution of compromise or otherwise, as this question was for all the Arabs to decide.

The Egyptian ruler said that Egypt is studying her relations with Jordan, and if she provides the latter with aid, she would want to make sure that conditions in Jordan would make possible the fulfillment of all security agreements between the two countries.

He said that he did not think Saudi Arabia's support for King Hussein had created "any major differences" between Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Whether Egypt's trade continues to grow with the Soviet bloc depends on the attitude of the Western countries, he said. He declared that Egypt had investigated reports that the Communist countries were reselling Egyptian cotton at cut-rate prices but "we were not able to find any truth in the reports."

Nasser said that there had been "some plots" against his regime over the past five years, including the attempted assassination of his person in 1954. However, "there were no serious plots," he claimed.

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WITH the death of Eliezer Siegfried Hooft yesterday Israel has lost one of its founding fathers. The A BUILDER growth of the Yishuv OF ISRAEL and the consolidation of the State of Israel could not have taken place as rapidly as it did had it not been for the wise and vigorous financial policies which guided the leading financial institutions which grew with them. Foremost among these was the Anglo-Palestine Bank which was the direct descendant of the Jewish Colonial Trust of the days of Herzl, after the rise of the State, became the Bank Leumi.

Financial policies and institutions do not grow up in a vacuum and cannot be more than the reflection of the personalities of those who build them, guide them and shape their machinery to meet new problems and changing circumstances. The prime mover of the Bank Leumi, and indeed of modern Israel banking was Siegfried Hooft, who combined many qualities in a rare and gifted personality. He was a Zionist from his earliest youth and may well be ranked as one of the world's most distinguished banking brains. To the present generation he may have appeared in the distant role of an elder statesman, but even in his last years as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank Leumi he was very far from being a figurehead. He must be regarded as the first architect of the financial system of the State of Israel and he may be given the credit both for this achievement and even more particularly for forging the vital ties between Israel's banking system and financial centres abroad.

His connections extended very far back into the history of the Yishuv. He was the guiding spirit behind the small Jewish community in the days of the Turkish regime that preceded the British Mandate and the State of Israel. He will be remembered also for certain decisions and actions at moments of grave crisis, which proved later to have been of historic importance in the furthering of the progress of the small Jewish community of Israel towards statehood. For Siegfried Hooft possessed a touch of prophetic prescience, and the courage and profound conviction to push into effect the practical measures he saw as vital.

A particularly dangerous period loomed for the whole structure of Jewish economic life and settlement in Israel with the world crisis of the 'thirties. It was at this period that Hooft forged the first links of the Bank with the City of London. This was the time when the Anglo-Palestine Bank and the Jewish Colonial Trust were facing disruption, and only the vigorous policies of Hooft and the weight of his reputation were able to turn the tide and stave off disaster for Zionist finance.

Hooft rose ably to the new demands made upon the Bank when the State of Israel came into being. He organized the first issue department, and the first banknotes circulated bore his signature.

The Bank Leumi did not become the state bank, a new body being created for this purpose, but even with the formation of the Bank of Israel it still remained the foremost banking institution in Israel. Hooft had not built a monument, but a living, vital economic organism which will continue to contribute greatly to the progress of Israel.

A few of the pioneers of the three generations who spanned the period from Herzl to our day have impressed their personalities on the history of Israel. Some are famed for statesmanship, some for their ideological contribution. That Eliezer Siegfried Hooft is among this illustrious company is a fact which historians of the future will increasingly recognize.

TURKEY FACES NEW RELIGIOUS CHALLENGE

From a Special Correspondent

ISTANBUL (OFNS). —

SIGNS of a religious issue being dragged into the forthcoming elections in Turkey have been dramatically underlined by two recent cases of rioting in Anatolia. The first occurred in the Ulucahi mosque at Bursa when 21 worshippers were injured. The Government has taken a serious view of the incidents, even to the extent of sending the Minister of the Interior by air to investigate the situation and to take the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence.

Some 4,000 people were present in the mosque when the imam was interrupted by a member of the congregation who demanded his symbol of office. Asked for what reason, he replied: "To save the people," indicating a challenge to the Government's secularist policy. This was a serious challenge to the Government's secularist policy. This was a serious challenge to the Government's secularist policy.

The last important outbreak of popular resentment in Anatolia against the late Kemal Ataturk's secularism occurred in 1952 at Malatya when a rising took place which was bloodily suppressed. Though secularism has proved a success in Istanbul and with the younger generation of Turks, and is supported by the two main political parties, the ruling Democratic Party and the Opposition Republican People's Party—the feudal Anatolian countryside is still disapprovingly powerful. Islamic fraternities such as Kadiriya, Bektaşi, Tici and Nakshibendi, campaigning to establish religious laws incorporating the compulsory wearing of the fez and veil, and the use of the Arabic script. The Government has arrested a member of the Kadiriya sect as being responsible for the Bursa mosque disturbance. The chief of the sect, Ahmet Akif Bingol, escaped to Iraq last year when about to be arrested for prohibited public religious activities.

The Government's attitude ranges from forceful repression to small concessions, with Premier Adnan Menderes stressing the Government's respect for Islam but anxious to keep religion and politics apart. The Government's anxiety not to exacerbate the situation is understandable for it draws most of its support from the feudal countryside and because religious

incidents are always a potential danger in Islamic societies. It is not known whether, as the Government alleges, the Islamic fraternities are used for internal political ends, but they are certainly linked with religious movements in other Arab countries which might exert political influence.

At the time of the Malatya rising in 1952, relations between Turkey and Russia were bad and a Government statement insisted that Soviet agents had inspired the riot. This time, however, the outbreak coincides with the Government's attempts to improve relations with its Russian neighbour and Communism cannot now be made the official scapegoat. News of the incidents has therefore been censured, and a discreet Government version issued. It is also stressed that the Minister of the Interior merely went to Bursa to spread a "quiet holiday" there.

The situation, however, is not only of internal importance. Since Ataturk's disavowal of the Khalifat and the abolition of religious teaching in schools, the Arab world no longer considers Turkey really a Moslem country, calling the Turks "Zionists" or "infidels." This is one reason why the Baghdad Pact, of which Turkey is a founder member, has met with so much opposition among certain Arab nations and the Arab masses in general. In this connection it is reported that King Saud of Saudi Arabia is anxious to replace the Baghdad Pact by a Mediterranean Moslem Pact—incorporating the same aims of combating subversive Communist activities, but without Turkish or British participation, so as to make the new pact acceptable to Egypt and Syria.

In this light, the events in Bursa are of special significance with the possibility that religion as well as foreign affairs may play an unexpectedly prominent part. There have been indications that Premier Menderes has ruled the country as a virtual dictator since 1950, may hold the general elections this autumn rather than spring, so as to profit from the higher wheat prices he has himself dictated—almost 80 per cent of the electorate is rural—being well aware that next year the rapidly progressing inflation will also hit the countryside.

It may be, however, that the new developments will prompt him to seek a constitutional pretext for not holding any elections for a long time to come.

DILAPIDATED HOUSES MUST GO

Ministerial Report Deals with Condemned Buildings

By MACABEE KASKIN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ON November 24, 1956, a building condemned four years previous as dangerous, collapsed in the Meah Shearim quarter of Jerusalem, killing Bracha Srebnik, 28, and injuring two others.

It set off a chain reaction which culminated in the Ministry of Interior appointing a Committee to make comprehensive recommendations on handling such buildings in all parts of the country. This Committee recently presented its report to the Minister, Mr. Israel Bar-Yehuda.

It was the third official investigation. The police, seeking criminal responsibility, indicted a Jerusalem lawyer. He was found guilty and fined.

The Jerusalem Municipality set up a Special Commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. Yitzhak Neuman. It found that: "There can be no doubt that the tragedy could have been avoided. The danger could have been eliminated, if proper attention had been paid to this situation. It is clear that insufficient steps were taken to force the landlord to demolish the building. Even the house-owners were apathetic to their own safety."

The Municipality Committee recommended speeding up enforcement of the law. It urged the State to aid these living in condemned buildings to find other housing. The Ministry of Interior's Committee, instead of investigating a specific instance, studied the problem in all its ramifications. The Committee found that the greatest concentrations of dangerous buildings exist in Lydda, Ramle, Acre, Jaffa as well as smaller towns, such as Migdal Ashkeim, and those parts of Haifa, Jerusalem and Safad built primarily in accordance with Arab or Turkish building standards.

Tel Aviv and Petah Tikva, as well as other cities, have condemned buildings, but since they do not appear in such concentrations they constitute a different problem. No statistical survey was made to determine how many such buildings there are.

But the Development Authority (i.e., the Government) is the landlord of most of the condemned buildings. The Development Authority has already succeeded in selling some of these buildings; and another part is occupied by tenants. The Development Authority is also building new alternative housing, according to the committee's report. Although the Committee recommends clarifying certain points in the law governing



the legal process of handling such buildings, it is not the law which is the main trouble. Those housed temporarily in public buildings refused to leave later. In several cases they refused to accept alternative apartments.

The Committee further recommends that the Development Authority should encourage the sale of such buildings on condition that they are demolished or thoroughly repaired.

What will happen to a poor family living in a condemned house?

This family should be treated as if it were an "immigrant family," that is to say, it will be granted equal rights to Government housing, or housing built with Government aid. The Government should set aside a certain percentage of its new buildings for those living in condemned houses.

The local authority is to

ing, loans, social help, and general aid and information. We wish to make sure that all former Americans and Canadians in Israel are listed on our rolls, and invite individuals who have not been in touch with our office to make their present addresses known to us. We are frequently asked by tourists to help locate such individuals, and completion of our master lists is an urgent matter.

This request applies to visitors in the country, as well as to new arrivals.

Please write to: Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel, P.O. Box 2163, Tel Aviv.

Yours, etc.

CARL ALPERT
National President
Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel
Tel Aviv, July 3.

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FORMER AMERICANS
Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — The Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel is now expanding its programme of service to former residents of the U.S. and Canada now living in Israel. This programme includes assistance with housing,

And another man should be honoured by us: Jacques Offenbach. The opera "Tales of Hoffmann" is the greatest musical work so far written by a Jew.

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Jerusalem, July 14-17, 1957—University Campus
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Mrs. R. Stein, Laboratories of Kupat Holim, Rehov Zaphor.

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Mr. Baradon, Faculty of Agriculture.
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Dr. A. Parnas, Dept. of Geology, Mamilla Rd.
Dr. S. Rabinovich, Ministry of Health, Mahaneh Yehuda.
Mr. R. Falk, Zoological Dept., Yehuda.

Military Rule Discussed

WE must not think that the problem of the Arab minority in the State of Israel has been finally solved with the Prime Minister's announcement that certain concessions are being made, writes Davar (Histadrut). We shall still be confronted with a variety of problems solvable only within the larger framework of an over-all Israel-Arab solution. But the new beginning just made should prove to all Arabs of good will, be they in Israel or beyond her borders that, as far as we are concerned, no obstacle will be tolerated in the way of fraternal understanding.

Ha'avara (non-party) believes that the ultimate aim should be the complete integration of the minorities in the warp and woof of the State. The Government's concern for the minorities' economic progress is laudable indeed; yet it is not enough to implant in them the feeling of devotion to the State unless they are made to feel themselves utterly free in that State. Military rule has been and is the instrument which keeps them from feeling that freedom.

Agitators Foiled
Owner (Histadrut) is of the opinion that the new Government step will be hailed both here and in the neighbouring countries. Israel is not more secure than it was, our neighbours have not ceased to attack or given up hatching new intrigues, and there is still the threat of espionage and internal subversion; yet Israel has decided to take the risk. It will be a severe disappointment to those who hoped to use "the minorities problem" to agitate against the State.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) applauds the move and believes that it is a first step towards the ultimate abolition of military rule which, the paper avers, has absolutely nothing to do with Israel's complicated and difficult security problems; it is only an instrument of discrimination and should be discarded immediately.

No matter what the motives behind the Government's latest act, continues Al Hamishmar, no one will gainsay the fact that it was carried out "thanks to our persistent and tireless hammering." Still justice to the minorities cannot be implemented on the instalment plan and we must once and for all admit that the Arab minority does not constitute a danger to the State on which assumption military rule is based.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) claims that the concessions are the result of the continued and obstinate struggle of the Arab population and the Jewish democratic forces led by the Israel Communist Party. These meagre concessions (if implemented) is that the struggle must continue until all military rule and all its evils are abolished.

Commonwealth Talks
The Commonwealth Conference just concluded in London, writes Horst, c/o's for a settlement of Middle East problems with special reference to the Israel-Arab impasse. This may be sincere but it is not practicable, since some of the nations included go with the Arab wind on opportunistic flying carpets while the others, like Canada, Australia and South Africa can do nothing because the mother country, Great Britain, still cherishes illusions of making a comeback by sacrificing Israel.

On the question of the refugees, Ha'aretz (World Mizrahi) cites Senator Humphrey's view that they should be settled in Arab countries, a view that coincides with the Israel outlook. That, coupled with the Israel representative's report of his meeting with refugee leaders, is much more realistic than the arrogant statements of the Arab politicians who purport to speak in the name of the refugees.

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Corrigendum
In the advertisement of the Jerusalem Municipality which appeared in this paper yesterday, July 2, 1957, it was incorrectly stated:
"The Jerusalem Municipality hereby invites applications for the position of City Engineer."
The advertisement should read as follows:
JERUSALEM MUNICIPALITY
The Jerusalem Municipality hereby invites applications for the position of DEPUTY CITY ENGINEER
Candidates should have the following qualifications:
A) Diploma in advanced engineering.
B) Wide knowledge of municipal building and engineering in Israel.
C) Organizational ability and experience in administration and supervision.
D) Knowledge and experience in public administration.
Practical experience in the above fields preferred.
Candidates with suitable qualifications — interested in the above position — are invited to submit applications on forms which can be obtained at the Secretariat of the Municipality, as well as their curriculum vitae and copies of certificates, to the Town Clerk, Central Municipality Bldg., 34 Jaffa Rd., not later than July 19, 1957.
G. Agnon
Mayor

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